ANTHONY B. CAMP IRA P. JOHNS, BY A. S. CAMP & CO. W. HY, SMITH, | Editor

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1861.

AT See First Page fr interesti us

No. 16 Deaderick Street.

reading matter. The News.

We republish this morning from our Memphis exchanges, additional details of the great battle of Columbus, on the 7th inst., in which Southern valor again triumphed. The more we hear of this unexpected conflict, the greater becomes its importance. It was one of the hardest fought battles of the war, and brilliant in its results.

From the Southern coast we have but little more information. Having secured possession of Port Royal and Beaufort, the large vessels of the federal fleet have departed on a maurauding expedition in some other quarter. Brunswick is supposed to be their destination. Our friends at Savannah feel secure against attack.

A French frigate of war, the Prony, has been shipwrecked on our coast. Her crew and officers with their arms and baggage were saved by Confederate steamers, though at the loss of the Winslow. It appears that Federal vessels paid no attention to the Promy's signals of distress. It would seem that the Federalists are losing all sense of hu-

The most unpleasant feature of the news of yesterday, is the advices from East Tenpessee. The Union men in that section have not acquiesced as faithfully as they should have done in the dicision of the State, and are secretly aiding and abetting the enemy. Last Friday night simultaneous attempts were made to destroy bridges on the railroads leading from Chattanooga to Georgia and Richmond. These attempts, we are sorry to say, were successful in several instances. Two bridges on the State Road, between Ringgold, Ga., and Chattanonga; the large bridge over the Hiwassee, this side of Kuox ville; and the bridge over Mossy Creek, the other side of Knoxville, in Jefferson county, were burned. An attemp was also made to barn the bridge at Strawberry Plains, Jefferson county, and the guard was shot and killed whilst defending it. The neighborhood was alarmed and people arrived in time to extinguish the flames.

The telegraph wires were also cut and o

Yesterday morning the large bridge, 200 feet long, ten miles this side of Bristol, was also burned. Rumors came here that threats had been made to give Chattanooga to the flames. These things cannot be borne. They teach us that further conciliation cannot be practiced with safet y. We must now

"Cry havoc, and let slip the dogs of war." The safety of the honest, true-hearted Southern men of East Tennessee demands that de-

cisive action shall be taken promptly. From the Evansville (Ia.,) Journal, of the 6th, for which we are innebted to the kindness of Frank Bissicks, we copy interesting Northern despatches. The address of Gen. Fremont to his troops on surrendering his command, which will be found amongst them, is conceived in good taste, and highly commendable. His body guard and staff leave the army with him. This change of leaders was displeasing to the army, and had the Southern leaders availed themselves of the occasion for a sudden attack upon it, they

might have secured another victory. The Southern troops are encamped South | for more than forty-eight hours, without beof Springfield on the battle ground which was the scene of McCalloch's triumph and the death of Lyon. Another great battle and victory there would make the Oak Hills classic ground. It is probable that the fight has already taken place.

Gen. HALLECK has arrived at Washington and has ere this taken a command suborinate to McClellan, who is carefully preparing a list of his forces, and entertaining them with reviews in immense bodies. Let him make the most of his holiday shows, when the tug of war comes, he will be taught a lesson or let it pass without explanation.—Memphis two in military tactics which will serve him | Appeal. the remainder of his life.

We have further news relative to the reported fight at Gauley Bridge between Rosecrans and Floyd. The federalists were still calculating upon making prisoners of Floyd's | PARTIUULARS OF THE ENGAGEMENT AT FORT WALKER whole command. They mistake the manhe's an old mouse that is not be entrapped. There has been another sudden rise in the

Potomac, overflowing the long bridge at The Persia arrived at New York, on the

5th, with three day's later advices from Europe. The only items of interest by her is the arrival in Liverpool of the Captain of the Privateer Sumter; the announcement that the Paris Scicle urges the adoption of measures to get cotton from America ; and that an agreement had been arrived at on the Mexican qustion by England, France and fort were dismounted except two. The fort

It is understood in Louisville that Col. BLANTON DUNCAN will be indicted for murder if he is ever caught by the Federals. Since the reception there of his care upon FREN-TICE, the latter has indulged in a big drunk. and has nearly killed himself by falls twice. He has not even recovered his equanimity sufficiently to attempt an answer with his usual modicum of blackguardism and lies.

ARRESTS,-In Cincinnati on the night of the 3d inst., A. Lowe and M. Finn were arrested, at the Spencer House. Their baggage | horse, and Gen. Drayton is slightly woundwas searched and between 700 and 800 lettars, directed to parties in the South, chiefly in New Orleans, found. Amongst them were letters from all the heavy bankers in that city. They claimed to be British subjects. ROST. BUNKER, of Mobile, recently returned from Europe, and stopping at the Burnet House, was also arrested, at the instance of Mr. SEWARD.

Election of Arkansas Senators.

Telegraphic intelligence from Little Rock. states that the Hon. ROBERT W. JOHNSON and Hon. C. B. MITCHELL, were elected by the Arkansas Legislature on the 8th inst., to represent that State in the Senate of the Confederate States. They were chosen on the first ballot.

All the guns in the forts were abandoned, and the Federal flag was flying over the works at last accounts.

Eind self over political man profits

middle of Fire and the Property of the Section of

General Cheatham and the Buttle of Columbus.

or would will

The Memphis Argus in its account of the Scarce had the firing begun than Gen. Pil-ow, to whose division the suffering regiment belonged, crossed over with the regiments commanded by Cols. Russell, Wright and

is reinforcement afforded relief to Tr but was yet insufficient to equalize t et, which, at these fearful odds, cont ned to rage to the enemy's advantage up to half-past one o'clock, at which time their wearing spirits were cheered and renewed by shouts of "Cheatham! Cheatham!" and by the sight of that brave General's brigade, consisting of Carroll's, Knox Walker's and Martin's

ennessee regiments. It seemed as if the solitary presence of Cheat-ham would have been sufficient to secure the victory, so great was the confidence his words and presence

The trophies of the victory are some two hundred prisoners, the corpses of probably as many of the foe, and the moral effect of a victory, due to a Waterloo tenacity of courage in the troops engaged during the forenoon, and the bravery and skill of Gen. Cheatham.

A dispath to the N. O. Delta says,-

We are informed by a gentleman who was

Every officer behaved most gallantly, and did prodigies of valor. Gen. Cheatham out-shone the rest in deeds of valor.

spectator of the fight, that none of the published accounts are entirely correct as to the part borne by Gen. CHEATHAM. For instance. it is stated that he went across the river with his brigade to reinforce Gen. Pillow. This is not true. After Gen. Pillow and his forces on the Missouri side had been driven from their position and taken shelter under the bluff, the enemy in the meantime seizing our camp, Gen. CHEATHAM ordered the artillery on the Kentucky side, attached to his brigade to take a position and fire across the river on the enemy, the heavy guns under the command of Gen. McCown also played upon them .-Whilst this artillery fire was in progress. Gen. CHEATHAM crossed the river accompanied by his staff alone, rallied our broken columns and led them on to victory. The artillery caused the enemy to waver and begin to fall back, and then pressed by Gen. CHEATHAM on one side, and MILLER's cavalry on the other, they broke and fled precipiately. Whilst this was going on, Cheatham's brigade and Gen. Polk crossed and joined in the general rout. It will be seen by this statement that a great deal more is due to Gen. CHEATHAM than any of the letter writers have accorded him. The great affection of the soldiers for him made it an easy task for him to rally them; and they would have followed him even against greater odds than they did. When Gen. Polk's report is published we shall have all the facts. We hope it will not be delayed as former reports have

It was reported in this city Sunday that Hon. Josiah M. Anderson has been murdered on the 6th inst, by Union men of Marion county. The following paragraph in relation to his death is taken from the Jasper Herald

On Wednesday evening last, at the election ground in the 3rd district of this county, a difficulty originated between a number of the citizens of that district and Colonel J. M. Anderson of Sequatchie county, which resulted in the stabbing of Col. A., which we have | barked, -the enemy meanwhile keeping up a just learned as we go to press. He died this evening at one o'clock. The loss of Col. A. will be seriously felt in all the relations of

We will speak more fully of the affair P. S. A Mr. Lockbart of Sequatchee county was also severely stabbed at the same time and is said to be in a critical condition.

The Telegraph Embargo.

We are at a loss to conjecture as yet the reason of the embargo laid by the military authorities at Columbus upon the line of tele graph between that place and Memphis. Our community has been kept in painful suspense ing allowed to have any satisfactory report of the battle which has taken place, other than what they can gain through the toady medium of the mail or by private ex-press. Is the red-tape policy infecting the counsels of the men in command of our army up the river, that they should establish a censorship of this imbecile and heartless character? What possible objection can they have to allowing statements of the killed and wounded in various companies to come through to us, such as we have repeatedly songht to obtain? The whole procedure is without precedent in this war, and is ostensibly so arbitrary and nunecessary in its nature, that the public will never be content to

FROM SAVANNAH

SAVANNAH, Nov. 8. The steamer Sampson has arrived from Port Royal with the wounded, and reports that the engagement yesterday was between Fort Walker, at Bay Point, and fifteen vessels inside and several outside .-Five hundred men were in Fort Walker and thirteen hundred outside on Hilton Head Is land. The steamship Minnesota first entered and was followed rapidly by others, when they commenced to attack the fort on three different sides. After the second round from the fleet the principal gun in our bat-tery was dismounted. The engagement lasted five hours, when all the guns in the being no longer tenable, we have dismounted the magazine and arranged to blow it up when the enemy enters. The Confederates total loss is about 100, including the following: Sergeant F. Parkinson and private Heies, of the Berry Infantry slightly wounded; Georgia Forresters, 2 missing; Thomas County Volunteers J. W. Fontan, missing; 17th Regiment Patriots, privates Amon and Thomsson, missing; Capt. Radcliff's company, 2 missing; Deasausseur's Regiment, 15 missing in one company; Dr. Buist, of Charleston, was killed while dressing the wound of Lieut. Smach, who was wounded lars, 16 killed, wounded and missing. One of Gen. Drayson's aids was shot from his Dispatches to the Charleston papers say our batteries worked badly, and the enemy's fire was excellent,

From Charleston. CHARLESTON, Nov. 8 .- The steamer Aid yesterday approached the blockaders, fired a few shots, and retired.

LATEST FROM SAVANNAH. SAVANNAH, NOV. 8-2 P. M. Fort Walker and the Bay Point batteries were evacuated yesterday afternoon, after a terrible contest.

The troops retreated from the works, but not until after their ammunition was ex-hausted. We lost no prisoners.

Our loss is twelve killed and forty woun-

[From the Memphis Avalanche, 9th.] The Great Battle at Columbus.

escription of the Fight by an Eye Witness. Our Forces Repulsed and Driven to

Water's Edge. GALLANT RALLY AND CHARGE!

GALLANT CONDUCT OF GEN PILLOW.

Address of General Cheatham! GLORIOUS VICTORY!

NAMES OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

We have conversed with Mr. SAMUEL HARMAN, of the Washington Rifles, of this city, who was an eye-witness of the battle of Columbus, and from him we gather the

following interesting particulars: To prevent the Federals from erecting batteries on the Missouri shore opposite Columbus, and to act as scouts, Col. Tappan's Arkansas regiment, Col. Mark's Louisiana regiment, and some cavalry, had been for months encamped on the Missouri shore opposite Columbus. News was brought to the encampment about 7 o'clock on Thursday morning, that the enemy was coming upon them in large force, and was actually only three miles distant. Immediately information of the fact was sent over to Columbus, when Gen. Pillow, with Cols. Pickett's, Russell's and Wright's regiments, and Logwood's cavalry, were transported to the Missouri shore. They had only landed, and gone about a half mile from the boats, when the enemy appeared in full force in the woods, and the fight immediately commenced. The light battery which had been stationed on the Missouri shore was first prought into requisition, but the enemy kept advancing and driving in our force as they moved, till finally, by 12 o'clock, they had taken our battery and entire encampment, our troops being forced under the bluff

to the water's edge.

The enemy, flushed with victory, then partially ceased their pursuit and engaged in setting fire to our tents, taking prisoners and committing other depredations. They shortly after opened a fire upon the steamers Prince and Charm, which were engaged in bringing over reinforcements, sending a ball through the wheel house of both, but not seriously injuring either. This act led our friehds at Columbus to suspect that our side had been repulsed, and immediately a heavy cannonade was opened from the Columbus side on the enemy then in our camp on the Missouri shore. The 128 pounder did fearful execution. In the meantime, Gen. Pillow having been reinforced by Col. Carroll's, Walker's, Freeman's, Stephens' and the 12th Louisiana regiments, reformed his forces about a mile above onr encampment on the river and executed a flank movement on the lantly driving the Federals before him with great slaughter, when, about 2 o'clock, he was still farther reinforced by Col. Smith's regiment and Blythe's Mississippi battalion in command of Gen. Cheatham, who, on landing on the Mississippi side, briefly but eloquently appealed to the men "to follow him, and he would lead them to h-ll or to victory." The men, being fresh, soon caught up with the flying enemy, and in conjunc-tion with Logwood's cavalry battalion, pursued and cut them down to within fifty yards of the gunboats on which the enemy demost terrific cannonade upon our pursuing

hosts from the gunboats. We captured a large lot of ammunition, about two thousand stand of arms, a few pieces of artillery, besides knapsacks, wagons, colors, and overcoats without num-

The enemy had engaged in the fight ten regiments, fifteen pieces of light artillery and some cavalry. This report of their force is from prisoners taken. We had in the fight at first only Col. Tappan's 13th Arkansas regiment, Col. Freeman's 22d reiment, Col. J. Knox Walker's 2d, and Col. Pickett's 1st regiment, in all about 2,500 effective men. These compose the body, who flanked the enemy, recovered the battery that had been lost, and were driving them before them when Cheatham's reinforcements came up, and, adding to their discomfiture,

made them retreat in doble quick time. Mr. Harman says that when he left the scene about 12 o'clock Thursday night, one hundred of our killed had been brought in, and it was supposed that there were from fifty to one hundred more scattered about upon the field. He estimates the wounded on our side, at from two hundred and fifty to three hundred. Capt. J. Welby Armstrong was shot all to pieces; Col. Pickett was shot between the shoulder and breast; Major J. G. Finnie, aid to Pillow, had the lower jaw bone on the right side shot off, Capt. Saffrans was badly wounded, but was not dead up to 12 o'clock Thursday night; Lt. J. Walker, son of Samuel P. Walker, was badly wounded in the right leg; Capt. Easley, of company of D., Carroll's regiment received two bullets in his right breast, and Capt. J. Layton of Liberty Guards, Pickett's regiment, was badly wounded, being shot in the shoulder. Capt. Taylor of Pickett's regiment, was dangerously wound-

ed, being shot in the abdomen The whole field was covered with slain Federals. It is supposed that from four to five hundred Federals at least were killed, and as many wounded.

Over two hundred prisoners had been brought in Thursday night. It is supposed that the enemy lost in killed, wounded and prisoners, at least one thousand. Among the prisoners brought in were Col.

Dougherty, in command of a brigade, General Bowling, Col. Buford, a Lieut. Colonel, a Capt. of Artillery, and a number of com-From other sources we learn the follow-

ng particulars of the wounded: Major Thomas Stokes, of Col. Watkins' regiment, Capt. Irby and Lieut. William Coleman, of the Cuba Guards, and three privates in Capt. Whitsett's company, are reported killed. Col. Preston Smith had his norse shot under him. Sergeant Samuel Croft, Robert Riley, John Young and George Frazer, of Capt. Whitsett's company, 21st regiment are among the wounded. It is fortunate that the Federals made this attack at the time they did, for another day would have found a large portion of our forces on the way to Peducah.

LATEST FROM COLUMBUS.

[From the Memphis Appeal, Nov. 10th.] A special dispatch, received last night, from a high official source, at Columbus, says that our loss in killed, wounded and missing in the recent battle, exceeds six hundred. The amount of excess is not stated—Other reliable estimates place the number of missing, (supposed to be prisoners in the hands of the enemy,) at two hundred.—This would leave our loss, in killed and wounded, over four hundred.

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Further News from the Field. We give several letters in this morning

imbus on the 7th inst. Other interesting facts are related to us by Mr. James Hatcher, of this city, who was present during the whole of the con We learn from him that Maj. John G. Fir

ie received his wound in the face while

allying a broken regiment whose colonel

had been unborsed and was supposed at the Our artillery performed well, the South-ern Guards' battery stationed on the bluff above the town of Columbus, keeping the gunboats in check all the time, striking them

repeatedly, and inflicting considerable dam-During the progress of the fight a Parret gun, belonging to Capt. Jackson's battery, exploded, on the second fire, killing two sol-

diers immediately, ond wounding two more, one of whom has since died. Generals Polk, Pillow, and Cheatham, all appeared on the field in the thickest of the fight, and deported themselves with cool

deliberation, and intrepid valor.

It is thought that we captured over two hundred prisoners, and about five hundred stand of arms. The bearer of a flag of truce | Polk threw over the river two regiments under who came down on the day after the battle from Cairo, acknewledged a loss of between seven and eight hundred Federals.

We lost twenty-six prisioners, twenty-one of whom were sick in the hospital on the Missouri shore at the time of attack. Gen. McClernand's portfolio, including his writing materials and an inkstand inscribed with his name, were taken by our men. A handsome iron-framed cot was also found, in which it is thought McClernand designed reposing during the night after his victory was achieved.

Our informant states that on day before yesterday a boat came down from the enemy's headquarters, under the protection of a flag of truce, offering to exchange prisoners. A written communication came from one of the Federal commadders, but was regarded as somewhat insulting in the character of the language used, and the proposition made was consequently declined by General Polk. Our loss is not yet known with accuracy, but our originally expressed opinion that it was four or five hundred is not yet

The prisoners captured state that it was the design of the Federals to take possession of the Missouri shore and erect fortifications there-and also that an attack

Letter from Columbus.

We are permitted by a friend, Mr. A Woodward, of this city, to publish the following interesting letter from his brother, Dr. E. Woodward, Surgeon of Col. Smith's 154th regiment:

COLUMBUS, KY., Nev. 8. DEAR BROTHER: I arrived here vesterday morning, just in time to get about three hours' sleep, and got up in time to receive the announcement that two gunboats and six | that force covered by the woods? Our chief | mont will permit no demonstration from the steamers had landed on the Missouri side. hope is now in the battery-round after round | troops on his departure. above our batteries about three miles. About ten o'clock the fight commenced just opposite Columbus, between colonel Tappan's Arkansas regiment, colonel Blythe's 13th Tennessee regiment, and about 5,000 or 6,-000 Federals. Shortly after, colonel Marks' Louisiana regiment, colonel Pickett's, colonel Freeman's and colonel Knox Walker's Tennessee regiments were sent over. The Federals were in a strip of woods, and our men in open field.

We also had the Watson battery (Louisiana) on that side the river. In half an hour Tappan's and Wright's regiments were broken and scattered to the winds-soon after we lost Watson's battery. In half an hour more, Pickett, Walker and Freeman were whipped and routed too. The engagement was not more than half a mile from the river-these were all the men on hand able to get across the river up to one o'clock. splashing the water at their feet; but our Our men rallied several times but could not leader was equal to the occasion. He orderstand the charge. After our battery was taken, the enemy run their battery close to the river bank and fired upon the steamers, so as to prevent any more men from landing until two o'clock. Our men after being whipped three or four times by superior numbers, broke and run in perfect dismay. The enemy charged in double quick in the best order and swept everything before them to the very bank of the river; here our men broke to pieces and fled in terror up the river bank. In going up the river they cowered under the bank and behind frees that had been cut down. On reaching the river they burnt Tappan's quarters, and captured 19 sick men, and opened fire again upon our boats, sending balls through the Hill, Charm and Prince. They fired upon the Ingomar coming up at the time, and side. Up to this time we were the worst whipped and routed army ever seen. Fortunately, the enemy did not know how badly we were whipped, and that we were out of am-munition. At this time our big gun on the hill began to play upon them, and Smith's Mississippi battery opened upon them from Columbus opposite where they were. The fire from these two batteries were so great and so constant as to drive them back from the river bank, and allowed Smith's 154th Tennessee regiment, and Blythe's Mississippi, to come over and bring plenty of am-munition and more recruits. We now had an equal number of men, and forming in line of battle, charged upon them. They broke and fled in precipitation and horror, presenting a more demoralized spectacle than ourselves two hours before.

At 3 o'clock the battle was ours, the enemy's rout complete. We chased them from the field of their morning glory, back to their boats, strewing the woods with dead and wounded-they got on board of the transports, under cover of the gunboats; it was while getting aboard of the boats that our regiment did the greatest execution. I suppose we killed more than a hundred on the boats; the distance we drove them was about four miles; our men laid flat all the while they fired. The gunboats poured upon them a perfect torrent of grape, canster, bomb and ball. We lost one man killed, five badly wounded, and six or seven slightly wounded. Our regiment captured a great many guns, pistols, ammunition and

The loss of our entire army is about one hundred killed and less than two hundred wounded. The enemy lost over three hun-dred killed upon the field in the retreat, besides the uncertain number lost on the boats. Ninety-one prisoners and over one hundred wounded are now in our hands. The enemy sent a flag of truce this morning to bury their dead, which was granted. Numbers of their dead and wounded were badly burnt and mutilated by the woods catching fire. We are expecting another fight to-morrow. The enemy are about fif-teen thousand strong at Milburn, fourteen miles distant, and advancing—they will also attack us by water. We will give them a

Other reliable estimates place the number of missing, (supposed to be prisoners in the hands of the enemy,) at two hundred.—
This would leave our loss, in killed and wounded, over four hundred.

The loss of the enemy is stated, in the dispatch alluded to above, to have been more than double our own. Our men have already buried two hundred and ninety-five of the enemy's killed, and the task is not yet completed.

It thus appears that the recent battle in Misscuri was one of the bloodiest of the war, and the large number of casualties, in proportion to the forces engaged on both sides, shows the stubbornness with which the ground was contested.

attack us by water. We will give them a hot reception.

The following is an imperfect synopsis of the killed and wounded on our side: Capt. J. W. Armstrong, killed; Capt. J. Saffarans, badly wounded; Capt. W. Jackson, badly wounded; Lieut. James Walker, hip wounded, not dangerous; Lieut. Ray, Wright's regiment, killed; Capt. Sam. Vance, wounded in throat and finger; Lieut. Hitt, Walker's Regiment, badly wounded; Maj. J. G. Finnie, badly wounded in the face; Pat Bradford, Wilkinson's company, killed.

The following is an imperfect synopsis of the killed and wounded on our side: Capt. J. W. Armstrong, killed; Capt. J. Saffarans, badly wounded; Capt. W. Jackson, badly wounded; Capt. W. Jackson, badly wounded; Capt. Nat. Taylor, badly wounded; Maj. J. G. Finnie, badly wounded

The enemy's loss, so far as I have been has resigned. Cause—conflict i able to ascertain, is as follows: Col. Dough- with Gen. Sherman.

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The Hattle at Columbus-Another Description.

LAGRANGE, November 8, 1861. EDITORS APPEAL: I find, Messrs. Editors, in ae of this morning, a telegraphi tch, copied from yesterday's extra of the calanche, which does injustice alike to Genrals Polk and Pillow. To Gen. Polk, be cause, although the superior officer in comordinate; and Gen. Pillow, because a brave man is ever wounded by that which would place on his brow the laurels of a com-

No man ever fought more gallantly than Gen. Pillow in the sphere appointed him. while Gen. Polk was a very Napo ery part of the field-directing every move-ment, crushing the foe, and driving him, with resistless energy, under powerful com-binations, from the field. Allow me, then, in sheer justice, to review the movements of the day, quoram pars fui, and if I cannot "render a battle in music,"

I will at least give you the truth.

At an early hour in the morning, General command of Gen. Pillow, where another was already encamped, giving him about 2,000 men and Watson's battery. While this movement progressed, Gen. Polk with his staff was passing from battery to battery on the hills, advising his gallant officers in command, and pouring a tremendous fire on the enemy's gunboats, which threatened to make a point from which they coulddestrey Gen. Pillow's troops in transitu. Gen. McCown was the sole enemy of the Yankees at this juncture, and excited the admiration, not only of General Polk, but of the whole army, by the skillful use of his batteries. The bow of a gunboat, which had nearly attained the desired point, was shivered, and away she went limping back to the transports. Another was raked dreadfully on the side and soon followed .-Gen. Polk now returns to the landing and sees the gallant Pillow ascend the western bank-his line is formed and soon disappear. Gen. Polk, with a Washington's precau-

ion, now forwards additional ammunition to Gen. Pillow's rear, and commands five regiments and a battery to hold themseelves the eastern bank of the river are breathless, to catch the first sound of the conflict. At | pickets on two different roads. was projected on the Kentucky side, to be this pause Gen. Polk espied your humble executed in case the other met with success. | correspondent and placed him pro tem. on his The enemy's troops are said to have fought staff. Bang! bang! bang! Another, and with bravery and determination. Horses with empty saddles, are dashing in wild disorder along the western bank of the river. Gen. Polk orders another regiment to cross, and ere they land one of the most deperate battles ever fought on the continent

Pillow in an open corn-field challenges the foe to an equal contest-challenges with his pealing musketry and Watson's batterythey answer spitefully, but stick to the woods and an unseen foe, doubling us in number. pours his deadly volleys on our brave boysmessages of death, and we fall on every side, A regiment to reinforce is ascending the bank of the river in double quick time, and shouting as they advance. A merciless, horrible and incessant fire is making havoe with their comrades. They rush to the thinning ranks as you have seen them on a gala day. But courage is not omnipotent-they must perish or retire. Now they waver, fall back-what, flying! Yes I must tell the "truth," flying in earful disorder.

But Gen. Pillow rallies a sufficient force to pour upon their left wing a terrific volley. Our camp is on fire-our battery taken, and turned against us-they have planted their guns on the very bank of the river, and play on our reinforcements just about to embark from the opposite shore--pigeon after pigeon comes whirling over the boats, and all about Gen. Polk's staff, plowing the sand and ed Gen. McCown's heavy guns on the hill to open on their battery. See! the hopeful enemy are advancing their gunboats from above, and open on these thunderbolts, which our eagle hurls down with remorseless ven- Louis Wednesday. geance from above. Now he strikes the cheers for McCown!-they are silenced.

gunboat-now the foeman's battery-three Gen. Polk now orders Gen. Cheatham forward to flank, and, if possible, cut off the foe, to land higher up, and thus gain a mile or two on him. (At whose suggestion? Gen. Pillow's?) "Like McDonald," I remarked to Gen. Cheatham, "you bear the empire on your shoulders." His reply was short and laconic, and in a moment his boats were throwing their spray behind them. General Polk follows in another boat, with one regiment and determines to rally the thousand men who had been exposed in the cornfield made her land out of reach on the Kentucky | and forced to retire. He directs his aids to gallop from rank to rank, and reassure them. "We have fresh troops, and General Polk to lead us; will you rally under his banner?" was shouted by stentorian voices. Nobly did these brave fellows respond.

Cheatham bas dashed on. Bang! bang bang! What rattling and roaring; what charging and shouting! Gen. Polk defiles further to the right, but still supporting him, captured Adj. Gen. Bohler, and a stand of colors. The enemy is in full retreat—the ground is strewn with blankets; arms, knap sacks -even boots are thrown away to facilitate their flight: and our three generals, Polk, Cheatham and Pillow, press them to ARISTIDES. their very boats.

Latet from Missouri-Skirmish near Springfleld.

The Fort Smith Times, of the 1st inst. has the following: We learn from Capt. Knapp, of the quartermasters department, who arrived here yesterday from Gen. McCulloch's headquarters, that news of a skirmish had reached there, between a portion of Gen. Price's troops and the advance guard of Fremont. The Missouri troops killed forty Federals and took one hundred prisoners.

We also learn from Captain K. that Gen. McCulloch, hearing of the Federal troops being in Springfield, sent two companies of Col. Greer's Texas regiment to ascertain the fact. When they arrived near Springtown. Soon after they arrived a company of fifteen men attempted to arrest them, but they drew their pistols and knives and fought their way cut, killing four or five Federals. One of them was wounded in

their wounds. THE CUMBERLAND RIVER GUN BOATS .-On Thursday last, about two o'clock, as we learn from a gentleman who was at the Fort, two of Lincoln's gun boats came up the Cumberland river together as far as Toson, when one of them proceeded up the river within three miles of the Fort, and lay there under the point about ten minutes.—
She fired three cannon, and then started has been ordered here from northern cities, owing to frequent fires, and the incapacity of the Washington fire department. No lives were lost at the burnbacco.Port, eight miles below Fort Donelback down the river to Tobacco Port, where ing of the hospital.

She and the other hoat remained until Friday

Yesterday, as published, Secretary Chase kept up their firing at intervals during the mission to New York.
night. On receiving information that the 50,000 infantry will be boat was nearing the Fort, the citizens of Dover, young and old, immediately went down with their guns to assist, should an attack be made.—Nashville Gazette.

So,000 infantry will be reviewed to infantry will be review

Gen. Mitchell Resigned. The Cincinnati Commercial of the 4th says Gen. MITCHELL, the Astronomical General, has resigned. Cause-conflict in opinion

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ty, leg cut off and prisoner; major 31st Ill.. killed; adj.-general, Ill., prisoner; lieut-colonel, Ill., prisoner; besides any quantity

Desputches to the Evansville (In.) Despatches to the Evansville (In.)

Journal, Nov. 6th. Fremont Superseded-His Address to h Treops

He Leaves for St. Louis. A FIGHT IMPENDING. SPRINGPIELD, Nov. 2 -Gen. Fremont has

ssued the following farewell order to the HEADQUARTERS, WESTERN DEPARTMENT, SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 2. 1861.

Soldiers of the Missouri Army: Agreeably to orders, this day I take leave of you. Although our army has been of sud den growth, we have grown up together, and I have become familiar with the brave and generous spirit, which you bring to the de-fence of your country, and which makes me anticipate for you a brilliant career. Continue as you have begun, and give to my suc-cessor, the same cordial and enthusiastic support with which you have encouraged me. Emulate the splendid example which you have already before you, and let me remain as I am, proud of the noble army which I had

thus far labored to bring together.
Soldiers, I regret to leave you most sin cerely. I thank you for the regard and confidence you have invariably shown to me. I deeply regret that I shall not have the honor to lead you to the victory which you are just about to win, but I shall claim to share with you in the joy of every triumph, and trust always to be fraternally remembered by my companions in arms.

J. C. FREMONT. Signed. Maj. Gen. U. S. Army.

The feeling ran intensely high during the whole of last evening, and there were meetings almost everywhere. The various bands serenaded the General, and wherever he appeared, he was greeted with cheers. Though after notifying Gen. Hunter, as his order directed, he had no longer command over the troops, he spent several hours in making a personal examination of the ground about the city, to be prepared for a battle, and in accordance with a written request from all the Brigadier Generals here, he remained in readiness for transportation. Pillow's through the night, to lead the army in case brave boys are moving. The enemy, 5,000 of an attack. All the troops slept on their strong, are meeting him. The bustle and tu- arms. Many officers remained up all night, mult on the wharf subside, and thousands on | and an attack was hourly expected, but nothing more occurred than the firing on our

> The enemy are now encamped on the old Wilson Creek battle ground. Gen. Fremont | November. is preparing to leave for St. Louis, and will go as soon as General Pope arrives, who has been sent for, and will take command till Gen. Hunter gets here.

Universal gloom prevails throughout the camps. A battle will undoubtedly occur ere

Our troops will meet the enemy firmly, but they are disheartened and have lost their enthusiasm. The body guard, who could not have been induced to remain, and who will new disband, as the terms of their enlistment permit, accompany Gen. Fremont, and also his entire staff, including General Ashboth. can they stand before a superior force, and Commander of the 1st Division. Gen. Fre-

> (Special to the St. Louis Republican.) SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 2 .- Reliable in formation has been recived here from differ ent sources, that Gen. Price was at Cassville Thursday, with 15,000 men, and McCullouch this side of that place with 10,000 more, with the intention of marching on Spring field and offering us battle on the old Wilson Creek ground. McCullouch was expecting 10,000 more troops from Arkansas.

Large numbers of the residents of Greene Jasper and other counties, recently joined Price's army, and many of our officers think the rebel torce now numbers nearly sixty thousand.

General Fremont has been up nearly the whole of the last five nights, making the most perfect arrangements for the battle and the confidence of the army in him was never so great as at present. Gen. Lane and Sturgis have arrived and Pope and McHenry are hourly expected.

Nov. 3.-General Fremont and staff left for St. Louis this morning. He is accompanied by his body guard, and will reach St

Rosecrans and Floyd-Fight at Gauley Bridge.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 5 .- This afternoon's l'imes has some particulars of the late fight at Gauley Bridge. The engagement was not a general battle, but a rather warm skirmish, in which the enemy were repulsed with great loss. The action was commenced by the rebels, who opened two batteries on our lines near Gauley Bridge, but though firing continually all day, little or no damage was done, not a man being killed. Late in the day, our artillery was brought to bear and the rebel fire soon silenced. A train was fired upon about the same time some miles up the river, and three men wounded but none killed. On Friday night, Benham's brigade moved down the river to Gauley Bridge and ferried across on a flatboat which the rebels had previously sunk. He moved along the base of the hill upon which the rebel batteries had been planted, intending to go down as far as Lonp Creek, three or four miles below where there is a gap in the mountains and a road leading to the rear of where the rebels are encamped.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 .- An official telegram, received to-day, states Floyd's force is 7,000, and Benham's and Schenck's brigades were following him on the New River road. Gregor meets the foe upon his native heath. The dispatch is extremly hopeful of a brilliant victory, and the prospect is cheering. Another telegram from Cleveland, last night, states that the Kanawha boat had just passed Maysville, and reported that Rosecrans had repulsed Floyd, and at last accounts Gens. Benham and Schenck had got in his rear. Floyd's force, it was thought, would be captured by them.

Reported Resignation of Gen. Beauregard-Gen. Halleck in Washington. Breckinridge's, Douglas's and Rice's

Residences Cenverted into Hospitals. WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 .- The report of the

as it is also known be disagreed with Johnston, who is in command over him. Maj. Gen. Halleck reached here to-day, and is to be immediately ordered to an important command. There is much comment in political circles on the dispatch from Missouri, that Premont will resist his removal, but the Star of this evening discredits the report, as it believes Fremont is not quite ready to end his career on the gallows.

that he countenances no such remore Three members of the Cabinet are now ab sent from Washington.

The Government, to day, took possession of the late residences of Breckinridge, Doug las and Rice, known as Minnesota row, for

morning, when they left for Smithland. They bas just returned from a successful financial

50,000 infantry will be reviewed te-morrow

McClellau Counting his Men--Freshet in the Potomac. Washington, Nov. 4.—From information received here, it is believed that Gen. Ben.

ham, with a pretty large force, had got in the rear of Floyd, and the presumption is, that Floyd and his command will be sur-rounded and captured.

Gen McClellan has occupied to-day in as certaining the strength, condition and disposition of the army of the United States, the command of which has so suddenly devolved. upon him. He has called upon the War Department for a statement of the whole number of men and where posted, the total esti-mate of material and how distributed. He will be occupied several days in systematizing and arranging these matters, so that the burden of the management of military af-fairs, may be safety confided to the Adju-tant General's office, and afford the General an opportunity to devote his attention specially to the affairs of the army of the Potomae, remaining under his immediate com-

By order of the War Department, the Provost Marshal of Alexandria, has been directed to suspend the exercises of the civil functions he has recently perform d, and to dismiss all the civil cases of whic he has taken

The Government has contracted with parties in Philadelphia, for the construction of an iron-clad steamship, and be keel has been laid. The vessel is 240 feet long, 37 feet beam and 30 feet depth of hold, and armed

with 16 of the largest rifled cannon.

The freshet in the Potomac is so great that the long bridge has been impassable to-day, being overflowed. The water is subsiding

Notwithstanding the late terrific rain storm, the roads in Virginia to-day were found to be in excellent condition Govern-

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ment stores, laying in the warehouses on the

wharves here, suffered a good deal.

Arrival of the Persia.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 .- The steamer Persia with three day's later advices from Europe, has arrived, bringing nearly £62,000 in

Russell's latest letter to the Times, dated Oct. 10th, says persons of weight and influence were again urging on the President the necessity for an advance, for particular rea-The Liverpool Post says Capt. Symmes, of

the pirate Sumpter, who arrived in Liverpool in the Edinburg, shipped in New York as Capt. Bannister of the royal navy. The London Shipping Gazette thinks the defeat by the confederates of the squadron

blockading New Orleans, will render it scarcely possible to maintain even a semblance of a blockade at some of the principal Southern Paris papers announce that England, France and Spain, have arrived at a complete understanding relative to Mexico. The

convention will be signed in eight days, and the expedition will start in the beginning of The French financial amounts are more satisfactory. The drain on the bank had subsided. The Bourse advanced to 68f 20c. The Parls Siecle urges the adoption of measures to get cotton from America Teas,

at Canton, are tending up, but unchanged at Shanghai. There were reports of a serious disturbance at Pesthe, but they were unfounded. Affairs in Poland were unchanged. The churches continued closed. The opening of the Spanish Cortes, had

been postponed till the 8th of November, on account of the death of the Queen's daugh The following from the New Or leans Delta concerning the first few days operations of the enemy at Port Royal,

The Great Expedition thus Far. Some of our people seem discouraged by the news we published last evening from our trust-worthy and well-informed correspondents at Savannah and Charleston. The fact that seven of the largest of the enemy's ships had passed the Hilton battery, and were safe inside, created the impression that a decisive success had been achieved. Far from it. Were the whole fleet inside, the fighting is only begun. The work at Hilton is comparatively weak At that point Port Royal Inlet is miles wide. Higher up, becoming Broad River, it narrows to point-blank range from shore to shore, and there Commodore Dupont is very apt to have his jacket warmed. The next battery he encounters is powerful in

will be read with interest just now:

guns and situation, and other works will dispute his passage higher up. But if every one of these batteries are silenced by Sunday, they will then have accomplished all that could reasonably have been expected of them, contending against such terrible odds. If they hold out longer, so much the better, but with that they will

have done their duty. It cannot be that so formidable an armada seeks nothing more than the possession of those watere and the shores adjacent. The Yankees can hardly be satisfied with another Hatteras with such an outlay of strength and so comprehensive a proclamation as they have made. They are aiming at Savannah or Charleston. most likely the former, purposing perhaps an attack from the front by sea, and in the rear by land. Well, let them silence every battery on Broad River. Already Gen. Ripley and Com. Tatnall have held them at bay Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, tour days, at the weakest point, and this morning Gen. Ripley had six thousand men about him. They have poured into him from Charleston and Savennah. In a few days he will have double or treble the number. With every fort passed by the advancing fleet, still the landing has to be made by the troops, and that will be no holiday work even in the presence of six thousand men. But let it be successful, next a battle must be fought, and the Mac-

All that such temporary works as those on Port Royal Inlet and Broad River are expected to do, is to check an enemy until an army is assembled, and that, they have done nobly thus far. The news, far from being dispiriting, is most encouraging. If the enemy contents himself with the acquisition of an island swamp or two, at such extravagant cost, we can contemplate his exhaustion com-posedly. If he advances inland, we are content to trust him to the care of Georgians and Carolinians, but would seriously advise him not to trust them much, for, if our information of their temper be correct, and we believe it is, not many of the invaders will have reason to complain of prison-house

The University of the South.

resignation of Beauregard is believed here. We understand from the Rev. W. C. Crane, Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the University of the South, that the Board, at their late meeting at Columbia, S. C., with the view of giving to the public some assu-rance that the project of establishing the in-stitution has not been abandoned, passed, with entire unanimity, a resolution proposing to the Rev. F. A. P. Barnard, L. L. D., late Chancellor of the University of Missis The friends of Fremont believe, however, to inaugurate operations at Suwanee opening a high school there under the auspices of their Executive Committee. The meeting of the Board at Columbia was attended by the Bishops of eight of the Confederate States, a majority of the clerical and lay Trustees, representing all the Dioceses except Virginia; and they were mainly influenced in making the appointment of Dr. Barnard at the present time, by a unanimous and earnest desire to secure, for the ultimate designs of the institution, the invaluable services of one who, by universal consent, has attained the highest distinction in science and learning, and whose long-continued ef-forts in the cause of Southern education have been so eminently successful. It is not improbable, in the opinion of Mr. Crane, that Dr. Barnard will accept the position to which he has been called.—Jackson Ministrippian.

At the Cumberland Furnace, near Charlotte, Tenn., on Saturday morning last, after a short illness, Mr., HUGH KIRKMAN, in the 51st year of his age. The funeral services will take place this evening at

Christ's Church, at 3 o'clock. Divine service by the Rev. Dr. Harris.

Andrew College and make all highest PRODUCTION OF STREET

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